

MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE,
O.K. PICKLES,
MANGO CHUTNEY,
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ACCESSORIES
FOR MOTOR CARS,
MOTOR CYCLES AND
MOTOR BOATS.
"GOODYEAR" and
"DUNLOP" TYRES.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
4, Des Vaux Rd., H.K.
Tels. 27.

No. 18,556 號六十五百五千八萬一第 日二十二月九年巳丁 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1917. 二禮拜 號六月一十年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 275 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. 784

BRITISH
PILSENER
BEER.

ALLSOPP'S
BURTON-ON-TRENT.

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.
14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone No. 75.

NEW CARTRIDGES.
JUST ARRIVED.
FIRST-CLASS, DAMP PROOF, AMERI-
CAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
15, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 1" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climates and are second to none for reliability
in the field.
We have also received a consignment of
R.S.A. Air Rifles.
INSPECTION INVITED.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
1105

A LING & CO.
19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
In Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
Telephone 1219.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.		
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 10.00	" " 10 "
10.00	to 11.00	" " 15 "
11.00	to 12.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.00 p.m.	to 1.15	" " 15 "
1.15	to 1.45	" " 15 "
1.45	to 2.15	" " 10 "
2.15	to 3.00	" " 15 "
3.00	to 3.00	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.		
8.00 p.m.	to 9.00	12.00 to 11.00 p.m.
Half-Hour.		
11.00 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.		
7.30 a.m.		
8.00	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30	to 11.00	" " 10 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 3.30	" " 15 "
3.30	to 5.00	" " 10 "
5.00	to 5.30	" " 15 "
5.30	to 6.00	" " 10 "
6.00	to 6.30	" " 15 "
6.30	to 7.00	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS. Week Days.		
SATURDAY.		

INTIMATIONS

VICTOR RECORDS.

THE RECORDS OF QUALITY.

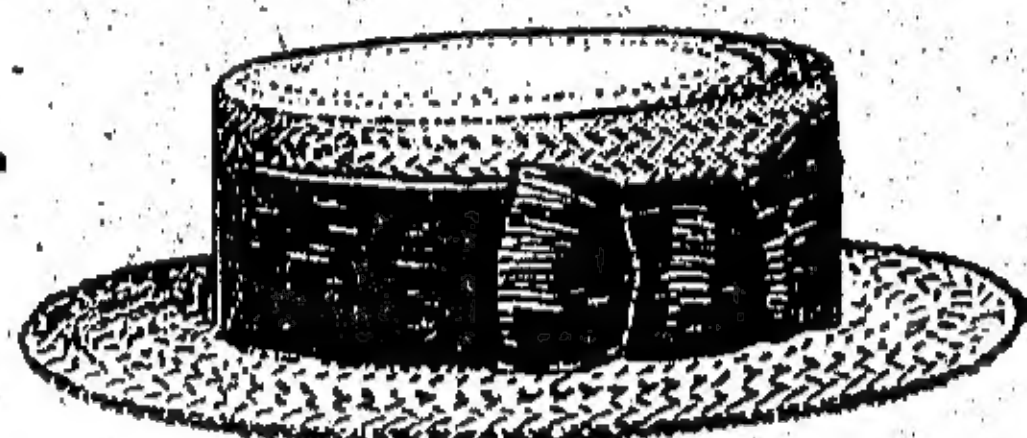
OCTOBER SUPPLEMENT

JUST RECEIVED.

Give us a call and make your selection.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.



It is a singular thing how many men accept with an air of fatalism a Straw Hat that, whilst "fitting" the head, altogether fails to interpret the individuality of the wearer and to harmonise with his facial characteristics.

We have now so wide and representative a range of "taking" styles and shapes and perfectly graduated fittings as will satisfy the most critical.

Let us assist you in the selection of the identical hat to suit your individual needs.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

HEATHER DAY.

WANTED
VARIETY TURNS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR
GRAND PALACE OF VARIETIES
AT ST. ANDREW'S FAIR ON 30TH NOV. 1917.

Will those willing to assist kindly, as soon as possible,
send their names, with description of turns to

R. HENDERSON, Hon. Sec., Fair Committee,
c/o Messrs. Shawson, Thomas & Co.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIRSH'S CURE, and every part brings similar letters to-day.

HIRSH'S CURE FOR ASTHMA

PAID FOR BY THE LANCET

Sold in tin by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Empire

Beware of Imitations

(517-5)

KEATING'S FLOZENGES

cure the worst Cough

(1048)

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Fri. and Sat. 9th and 10th Nov.—
2.15 p.m.—Auction of Very Valuable Household Furniture at No. 23, Lyndhurst Terrace, by Messrs. Hughes & Hoagie.
Saturday, 10th Nov.—
9.15 p.m.—The Court Cards at the Theatre Royal.
Tuesday, 13th Nov.—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

PEKING NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, October 25th.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Japan's demands upon China form the only topic of discussion at the time of writing. The Japanese have demanded that they shall in future supply China with arms and ammunition, be given control of an arsenal in China, be placed in charge of the reorganization of the Chinese Army, and, lastly, be handed over the vast iron area just south of Nanking. The Japanese demands, as at present divulged, cover three out of the Fifth Group of the "Twenty-one Demands" presented to the Chinese Government in 1915.

With reference to the arms monopoly, it has been pointed out to the Chinese authorities that to grant them would be a breach of the arrangement arrived at between Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister to Washington, and Mr. Lansing, the U.S. Secretary of State, covering the supply of arms and ammunition to China by foreign Powers.

The arms monopoly, however, is nothing in comparison to the demand for the Nanking iron area. Not only would this encroach upon Great Britain's privileges in the Yangtze Valley, but it would place in the hands of the Japanese practically the whole of China's iron deposits for all time. At the present moment Japan controls about one half of China's iron deposits, and has in her hands every iron mine and works using modern machinery and conducted on Western lines. It is estimated that China's undeveloped iron amounts to 127,000,000 tons. Japan, in her initial demands, required China to hand over to her 100,000,000 tons, which would leave China only about 27,000,000 tons for future railway and industrial development. The Chinese agreed to supply the Japanese with the amount of iron demanded, but would not give specific mining concessions; they wished to make it a commercial transaction pure and simple. This offer took the Japanese by surprise, for they thought that the Chinese would seek to compromise by offering a concrete proposition in the form of a concession covering a smaller amount of ore. They knew that it would take them a hundred years to get a hundred million tons of iron out of China, and that there was a possibility of many things happening in the meantime. They therefore substituted a request that the iron mine area to the south of Nanking should be handed over to them. They based their demand on an illegal contract which had been entered into by the Mitsui Company of Shanghai, and a Chinese company formed by Liang Shih-yi, Chow Tz-chi, Chau-Hu, and others, to whom they lent a million dollars. Now this company had only prospecting rights and was not in a position to mortgage the output. The money was lent by the Japanese at a time when the Yuan Shih-kai regime was nearing its end and after every other foreign financial house had refused to accommodate China. The contract was a private one in every respect; it was not authorized by the Government, and has never been recognized by it. The Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, has repeatedly assured the diplomats that the contract would never be recognized as legal, and has given assurances to members of the Diplomatic Corps that under no consideration would any of China's unpledged iron mines be allowed to fall into the hands of foreigners, but would be retained by the Chinese for the development of their own industries. When talking to one of the foreign Ministers two days ago, the Premier expressed himself as being convinced that it was not to China's interest to part with this mine area, but that this demand was the least serious of a series of demands which the Japanese were making, and for that reason he was afraid that China would have to concede it. The Vice-Minister of War and Tsao Ju-lin, the Minister of Communications, are supporting the Japanese in their demands. The President, however, has not expressed an opinion one way or the other.

THE POSITION IN THE SOUTH.

The position in the South and South-western provinces has altered very little since last I wrote. General Lu Yung-ting, from whom the Government can obtain no definite answer concerning the policy he intends to adopt, appears to be getting a little nervous since he has learned that General Lung Chi-kwang, has determined to support the Government, and is massing his troops so as to threaten the Kwangtung and Kwangsi forces. Various reports which have reached here from the south made it clear that a number of the Kwangtung troops and a part of the force under the command of General Lu Yung-ting were marching to the assistance of the Hunan rebels. The Government troops, however, have well-established themselves in Hunan, after having gained a number of minor victories over the rebels. Reinforcements are daily arriving in Hunan to strengthen the Government's position there, and it is now believed that the attempt to start another revolution on a large scale has been nipped in the bud. Yesterday General Lu Yung-ting telegraphed to the Government that he was in no way responsible for the action of a number of officers under his command who had showed inclinations to oppose the Government and support the Hunan rebels. He explained that he was living quietly at his home, "nursing his sore leg."

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN SZECHWAN AND YUNNAN.

The situation in Szechwan is still obscure. Fighting between the Yunnanese and the Szechwanese has occurred in several places, but accounts of the result vary to such an extent that it is impossible to form an opinion one way or the other.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, November 5th.

GENERAL LUNG'S NEUTRALITY.

General Lung Chai-kwang has announced that he will neither join the South-West nor the Peking Government. He has also stated that he will refuse the appointment of the Tuchunship of Kwangsi.

SWATOW AFFAIRS.

It is reported that over 2,000 Northern troops have recently arrived at Swatow, and the attack upon Canton will soon be started.

CANTON LEADERS' DEMAND.

The Canton leaders have jointly sent telegrams to General Luk Wing-ling asking for the transfer of Chan Ping-kwan, the Tuchun. Luk, however, has declined their request, and ordered them not to raise trouble. It is reported that the leaders have sent a letter to the Tuchun requesting him to leave Canton, and a time-limit has been given for his reply. The Tuchun, Chan Ping-kwan, went to visit Commander Li Lieh-kwan yesterday. Li was requested to order the Yunnan troops in the Province to obey the Tuchun's order to attack Swatow.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Major Maurice Hansen Wilkinson, M.C., Royal Engineers, killed in action, was engaged in important mining work in China at the outbreak of war, but returned home, and obtained a commission in the South Wales Borderers, afterwards transferring to the Royal Engineers. He went to the front in June, 1915, had been wounded and gassed. He was killed on July 31st.

Captain Dunstan M. Fuller, M.C., Royal Engineers, killed on August 10th, was the son of Captain E. Fuller and Mrs. Fuller, of Shanghai. Born on November 24th, 1894, at Shanghai, he was educated first at Trinity Cathedral School, Shanghai, then for 2½ years at The School in Taichang, and finally at St. Nicholas Grammar School, Sussex. On leaving school, he started on an apprenticeship to engineering with Messrs. Joseph Westwood & Sons, of Napier Yard, Millwall, but he threw up that position and secured a commission through the O.T.C. He won the Military Cross for rescuing one of the men by digging him free from the mud with his hands only, being under barrage and sniping fire for three hours while doing so. He fell while leading a company into action.

PIG-IRON IN JAPAN.

The *Ching Shing* says there are in Japan six leading foundries where pig-iron is turned out in large quantities. These are the Yawata Steel Foundry in Kyushu; the Kamaiishi Tetsu-yama Kabushiki Kaisha, the Hokkaido Seitetsu Kabushiki Kaisha, the Sennin Seitetsu Kabushiki Kaisha, the Kuriki Tetsu-yama Kabushiki Kaisha, and the Penchifu Steel Foundry in South Manchuria. The Yawata Steel Foundry is now enlarging its premises, and from 1921 will be able to manufacture 400,000 tons of pig-iron each year. The Kamaiishi Tetsu-yama Kabushiki Kaisha will from next year increase its output from 100,000 to 140,000 tons, and in 1919 the output will reach 150,000 tons. The Hokkaido Seitetsu Kaisha will from 1919 add to its present output 40,000 tons. The output of the Penchifu Steel Foundry will from 1919 amount to 220,000 tons. The following table shows the output of the six iron foundries in 1914 and the estimates for 1917:

	1914.	1917.
Yawata	221,676	330,000
Kamaiishi	41,990	100,000
Hokkaido	21,923	65,000
Penchifu	50,000	50,000
Sennin	2,660	3,500
Kuriki	1,850	3,100

The Government issued a Mandate a few days ago reprimanding Tuchun Tang Chi-yao, of Yunnan, and the military officers who were responsible for the fighting in Szechwan, and threatening to punish them severely if they do not withdraw the Yunnan troops from Szechwan. This trouble in Szechwan has been in existence for nearly two years. The real cause of the trouble was the attempt of the Yunnanese to secure control of a large portion of the richest territory in Szechwan for the purpose of improving the financial position of their own province. Yunnan has never been self-supporting, but it has always been the province from which various revolutionary movements have been started, the revolutionary bodies selecting this province because of its remoteness from Peking and the difficulty of approaching it on account of its barrier of mountains. The idea of the Yunnanese is that if they can only secure control of a part of the wealth of Szechwan province, they will be able to be self-supporting and can start a revolutionary movement whenever it pleases them to do so. The Szechwanese national object to a large piece of their territory being taken away from them. Both sides are about equally matched and that is the reason why the struggle has been so prolonged. The Government hitherto has not been in a position to send a large force to this province to support the Szechwanese on account of troubles in other parts of the country. It is now stated that the Government intends to assert its authority and that troops are being gradually worked forward towards Szechwan and that it is intended to settle the question once and for all by military force.

SINGAPORE'S NEW DOCK.

A PROGRESSIVE POLICY.

At Tanjong Pagar, Singapore, on October 25th, in commemoration of the completion of the dock and wharf extension works, R.E. the Governor (Sir Arthur Young, G.C.M.G.) named the new wet dock. The name given was the Empire Dock.

Mr. J. R. Nicholson, C.M.G., Chairman of the Harbour Board, stated that the length of the new quayage was within a few feet of two miles. There were 7,894 feet of quay having over 30 feet of water alongside at L.W.O.S.T. as compared with 895 feet of over 30 feet in depth before the commencement of the work. There were now 21 acres of floor area in the godowns, and a coal storage capacity of 500,000 tons. The excavation had reclaimed 150 acres of swamp land which would go far to wipe out the cost of the dock. The cost of the work comprised under the original tender was \$10,444,375, to which must be added \$2,471,850 for work carried out by the Board departmentally in the shape of godowns, etc., making a total of \$12,916,225, excluding the King's Dock, etc. The total capital to-day was just under \$55,000,000—a big jump in eleven years from \$3,700,000.

H.E. the Governor said the new dock was one of the four large works which had been carried out for the improvement of Singapore Harbour since 1906, when the Government bought up the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company. The other three large works were the mole, quay and reclamation in the roads, the reconstruction of the Tanjong Pagar wharves and the construction of the large dry dock called the King's Dock.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

"A" COMPANY.
PARADES.

Tuesday, 6th inst.:
5.15 p.m. No. 8 Platoon, at Kowloon Docks. Musketry instruction.

Dress: Drill order with pouches.
Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

Thursday, 8th inst.:
5.15 p.m. No. 7 Platoon (except Taikoo Section), at Scandal Point.

Musketry instruction (firing from a trench). Dress: Drill order with pouches.
Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

Friday, 9th inst.:
5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at Kowloon Docks. Musketry instruction.

Dress: Drill order with pouches.
Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

RECRUITS' DRILLS.
Members of Taikoo Section will parade at Taikoo Dock at 5.15 p.m. on Mondays and Fridays.

Adjutant, H. K. Defence Corps.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1917.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

WINTER UNIFORM.
All ranks requiring their Winter Uniform altered, etc., are ordered to attend (in either uniform or multi) at Headquarters Club at 5.45 p.m. on Wednesday, November 7th, or Thursday, November 8th.

Winter uniform to be produced and worn for inspection by the C.S.P. A room at the Club will be set aside for changing purposes.

Equipment Officers will attend in uniform on both dates.
Members who are on duty on both nights (i.e., a parade on one night, and a patrol on the other) may absent themselves from the parade only for the purpose of attending the above inspection of winter kit.

PARADES, CENTRAL, 5.30 P.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 6th—Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons. Also No. 2 Section (at Water Police Station). Also Ambulance Platoon at Tung Wah Hospital at 6 p.m.

Wednesday, Nov. 7th—No. 3 Platoon.
Thursday, Nov. 8th—Nos. 7 and 8 and Ambulance Platoons.

Friday, Nov. 9th—No. 1 Section and all Recruits.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.
Tuesday, November 6th—Band.
Wednesday, Nov. 7th—Clarinet Class.
Friday, November 9th—Band.

TRANSFER.
Ambulance P.C. 223 Wong Ying to Queen's College Division, St. John's Ambulance Brigade.
By Order.
T. F. ROUGH, A.S.P. (R.).
Hongkong, 6th November, 1917.

THE SCALE OF WAGES IN JAPAN.

Investigations made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce show that the wages of workmen in Japan in 1914, the year in which war broke out, was 45 sen per day on an average. In 1915, it advanced by four per cent, in 1916 by 11 per cent, and in 1917 by 16 per cent. Against this there has been a steady rise in the price of daily necessities of from thirty to sixty per cent, or even more. The following table shows the average daily rate of wages in 1914 and this year:

	1914.	1917.
Tokyo	Sen. 52	Sen. 60
Osaka	49	54
Kobe	49	50
Yokohama	44	51
Hokkaido	57	68
Chiba	41	49
Sendai	37	40
Fukuoka	37	42
Hiroshima	46	51
Kyushu	40	46
Aichi	54	62
Nagano	51	59
Lochiboo	37	42

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

STEALING COAL FROM A SHIP.

Two coolies were charged with stealing coal from a Japanese ship at Wanchai.

It was stated that the ship's watchman saw a sampan containing the defendant leave the ship's side loaded with coal. He ordered them to stop, but they refused, so he drew his revolver and threatened to fire on them if they refused. They then stopped.

After hearing further evidence, Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced the defendants to two months' hard labour each.

POLICE RESERVE ARRESTS PICKPOCKET.

A Chinese was charged with the larceny of \$50 from the person of another Chinese at Des Vaux Road Central on Saturday afternoon.

It was stated that a member of the Police Reserve saw the defendant put his hand into the pocket of the complainant's coat and take out the money, and arrested him.

The case was adjourned to Wednesday.

ILL-TREATMENT OF A SERVANT GIRL.

A Chinese woman was charged with ill-treating a young servant girl.

It was stated that the defendant found the girl throwing the clothes over the verandah and forthwith seized her, tied her to a stool, and struck her several times with a bamboo rod. As a result of this ill-treatment, the girl had to be sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

Mr. J. R. Wood adjourned the case to Wednesday, fixing bail at \$250.

OPIUM IN MILK TINS.

A Chinese was charged with the illegal possession of nineteen tins of opium.

It was stated that the opium was found concealed in five milk tins, which had been pierced for the purpose, and then resealed. Questioned by the Police, defendant, who was arrested at the Kowloon-Canton railway station, told them the tins were given him by a friend whom he met at a tea-house, but he was unable to say where his friend lived.

The case was remanded to next Wednesday.

ALLEGED THEFTS FROM THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO.

Mr. J. Arnold, Secretary of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., charged a Chinese coxswain of the *Shan Lee* lighter with stealing four lengths of rope valued at \$500, three hatch covers valued at \$240, two wooden blocks valued at \$25, three chain slings valued at \$75, one chain valued at \$5, and two tins of oil valued at \$10, all the property of the Company. Another coxswain of the *Wan Lee* lighter was also charged with receiving the articles.

Mr. Grist appeared for the defence. The case was remanded to Friday, bail being fixed at \$500 each.

A TAILOR'S THEFT.

Madame Flint, costumière at No. 10, Des Vaux Road, charged a Chinese tailor with the theft of a piece of satin valued at \$4.

It was stated that at about 11 o'clock on Sunday night the defendant was arrested by an Indian watchman as he was coming out of the shop by the back gate with the stolen satin in his possession. Defendant was an employee of Madame Flint, and all the tailors in her establishment were ordered to return whatever remnants there remained of cloths given them to cut. The piece of satin was of a good quality and there would be great difficulty in obtaining any similar material. Defendant had only been in Madame Flint's employment for three days.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced the defendant to one month's hard labour.

SPORT.

HOCKEY.

The Hockey players of the Hongkong Defence Corps met at Headquarters on Friday to discuss the prospects for the coming season. Many of last year's players having left the Colony, the unanimous opinion of those present was that only one team could be run this year, instead of two as last year.

Gunner Brayshaw, Captain of last year's A team, and Corpl. Edmonds, Vice-Captain of last year's B team, were elected Captain and Vice-Captain, respectively, of this year's team. Pte. Haskett, Secretary of B team and also General Secretary last year, declined further honours and is "this year succeeded by Snapper Piercy."

The team will be entered in the United Services Hockey League, as before, and, in the meantime, the new Hon. Secretary, whose address is c/o Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., will be pleased to arrange friendly games with local teams.

FOOTBALL.

R.E. v. MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

This match in the First Division of the Hongkong League will be played to-morrow (Wednesday) on the Club ground, Kick-off, 4.50 p.m. The Royal Engineers will be represented by Clarke, Blumfeld and Le-Corpl. Lucas; Cpl. Charters, Cpl. Smith, S-Sgt. White, Strange, Townsend, Gordon, Mortop and Le-Corpl. Pascall.

ROUND-THE ISLAND BY ROAD.

TWIXT TIFFIN AND TWILIGHT.

Although the motor-road round the Island is not yet complete, it has been so much before the public recently that a description of existing conditions may not be uninteresting, as showing what progress has been made by the Government in fulfilling its promise of 20 years ago.

Leaving the Post Office at about 9 o'clock in a small car we drove along Causeway Road, successfully avoiding crawling children and truculent telephone-poles in that tortuous thoroughfare, to Pokfulam Road. Climbing past the University and its playground, we negotiated the two bottle-neck bridges by the 3-mile stone in safety, and there enjoyed the level reach, where only washermen and Dairy Farm trolleys interrupt one's enjoyment of the western seascape.

This pleasant run was abruptly terminated at the Pokfulam Bridge, that heavy sinner, reminiscent of Temple Bar and the Clock Tower, which was no doubt adequate for the passage of the pigs of Pokfulam in bygone ages, but is now a monument to the misanthropy of the Public Works Committee. However, this obstacle was surmounted, and we coasted carefully down the corkscrew to the sea, admiring en route the beauties of Lamna Channel and the fishing fleet.

This corkscrew, like others, ends in a dead point at the Cemetery Bridge, upon which one would like to impale the Engineer in charge of roads—though such action might smack of ingratitude for the perfection of the road surface encountered up to this point.

Having passed the Cemetery and rounded the Dock corner we found signs of work on the Aberdeen By-pass, upon which we would congratulate the Engineer in charge, did he not allow the contractor to use the existing road as a workyard—popping it with obstacles.

Another dangerous bridge brought us to the High Street of Aberdeen, reported to be the birth-place of the Director—a fact which is doubtless responsible for his granite opposition to all proposals for developing the Colony.

Scattering chickens and puppies along the High Street we steered safely between the rocky Seylla on the left and the Charybdis of the Harbour on the right, and emerged once more into the straight.

Past the Paper Mills we played hide-and-seek round rocky corners into the shady lane of Little Hongkong, famous for its giant bamboos; then bowled along the Brick Works Boulevard, across the Golf links and up the new road to Repulse Bay, ever-reaching the limit of navigation in 50 minutes from the Post Office without stop or change of gear.

The waters of the bay shimmered in the afternoon sunshine, almost too lazy to ripple on the dazzling white sands which will, no doubt, be the bathing beach of the future—emulating even the famous Strand at Tsingtau.

Here, perforce, we left our car (after transferring the commissariat to the careful coolie and prepared to walk to Shaan Shan. First we noted the new Tiger Terrace, leading into the heart of the jungle home of that ferocious feline and hoped it would soon be rechristened "Pollock's Path" and be carried through the Gap to the Intermediate Reservoir, affording a charming short-cut to the Tsim-tam Valley.

Crossing the Bay, we remarked that the dense undergrowth to seaward effectually shut out the air and the view; if this were cleared, leaving shade trees only, the pleasure of the walk would be much enhanced.

Toiling up the hill to Stanley Gap, we noticed the rival traces for the new road above and below us, also the gallant efforts of the persevering Perkins to improve the Devil's Elbow below the Gap. Passing through the Gap, our labours were amply rewarded by the magnificent prospect—sunny Stanley sloping at our feet, and Tsim-tam Bay spreading its blue expanse to the bluff D'Aguiar headland fringed with foam.

More traces of tiger tracks to right and left of us showed that, even expert engineers can disagree. Leaving Stanley on the right, we turned northwards, coasting the Bay with its pearly beaches and rocky streams, until, through a small gap, a glimpse of the new Reservoir was gained.

Passing through this gap we rested gratefully on the brink of this man-made mountain-walled lake, whilst the faithful coolie boiled the tea-kettle till its singing emulated the cooing of the turtle doves of Tai-tam-tai.

After an interval for refreshment we tracked the new motor-road to the mighty dam, worthy monument of British skill and endurance, already holding up some 80 feet of that precious fluid which the Water Authority does out so cautiously to unwashed celestials.

Looking inland from the dam we noticed a triple-arched bridge perfectly set amongst the hills like a gem in the general amphitheatre—an example of Bunick's principle that the truly useful is also truly beautiful.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S SYMPATHY.

MR. GARDINER'S COMMENT.

Mr. Gardiner requested the Chief Justice at the Summary Court yesterday to adjourn a case in which he appeared because the plaintiff was not present.

The Chief Justice demurred on the ground that Mr. Gardiner had himself asked that the case might be heard that day, and the defendant was in Court. It was a considerable hardship on the defendant that he should be brought to the Court uselessly, and His Lordship intimated that plaintiff would have to pay the costs of the day.

Mr. Gardiner—There are no costs. The Chief Justice—Surely he has a right to travelling expenses or something. Mr. Gardiner—No provision is made for such. The travelling expenses would probably be a five cents ricksha ride.

The Chief Justice—The man has had to leave his business. Then, calling the defendant up, His Lordship said the case would have to be adjourned and he was sorry he could not offer defendant anything but his sympathy. It might not be worth much but he had it for what it was worth.

Mr. Gardiner—He may ultimately get your judgment, my Lord.

THE COURT CARDS.

During the Australian tour of the Court Cards, just completed, the Press at times became almost fulsome in its praise. One morning the Sydney Daily Telegraph came out with the following:—

"Mr. Edgar Warwick has invented a new game. Formerly we have always looked to Hoyle for rulings on card games, but play according to Warwick has replaced the old formulae. It is a curious game that he has invented in every card in his trump, all are of equal value and every one scores each time it is played." During the Victorian tour "The Court Cards" were, for some weeks following hard upon the heels of Madame Melba, who was making a country tour in the cause of charity. In one small town where Melba had sung a few days previously the local paper, in reporting on "The Court Cards" performance, felt called upon to draw comparisons between the two entertainments, and while conceding praise to the diva for her charitable energies, arrived at the conclusion that, as artists, "The Court Cards" are first, and Melba nowhere!"

Some weeks later Mr. Warwick had the honour of being presented to Madame Melba at an afternoon function in Melbourne, and showed her the cutting from the newspaper. Needless to say, Madame, who has a great sense of humour, enjoyed the joke immensely.

THANKS FROM THE OVERSEAS CLUB.

Mr. J. I. Bryan has received the following acknowledgment from the Overseas Club Headquarters in London:—
DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of July 2nd, together with the sum of £140, being balance subscriptions to the Hongkong Aeroplan Club, which the donors wish allocated to St. Dunstan's Hospital and the Royal Flying Corps Hospital in equal proportions, for which we thank you and enclose our receipt.

We cannot tell you how grateful we are to you for your help in this direction, and permit me, on behalf of the Central Committee, to thank you, and through you, all concerned, for this splendid contribution.

The total sum has been handed to Lady des Vaux, the Chairman of our Soldiers and Sailors' Fund, to pass along to the above-mentioned institutions, and you will receive another communication from her ladyship in due course sending you the official receipts.

We were much interested in the photograph you enclosed of the Chinese boy kneeling his 81st pair of socks for men at the front. He certainly seems a very enthusiastic worker for the Allies' cause. With all good wishes—Yours faithfully,
For the Overseas Club
(Signed) EMILY HODGSON.

On the sea-face of the Dam black kids were climbing like flies; how they maintained their footing was a puzzle to us and the anxious mother-gent.

Crossing the top of the Dam on a tempting two-car track, we found another new track leading directly to Saiwan Gap, and, following it, we were glad to discover excavators already at work carving a new road out of the hill-side.

From Saiwan Gap we descended down a narrow track to the Shauiwan pipeline, and groped our way along it in the rapidly deepening dusk, lit only by fire-flies, until a pleasant perfume announced the proximity of savoury Shauiwan with its unreclaimed mud-shore, happy, hunting-ground of the reckless shell-fisher.

Three-quarters of an hour in a rocking tramcar, swaying from side to side as it dodged across and across the ill-made roads, convinced us that the Public Works Department cannot (or will not) make a decent road even when there are no hills to be negotiated, whilst Whitchurch again proved how a benevolent Government allows its citizens to grovel in garbage.

Nevertheless, the five and a half hours spent in this perambulation confirmed the opinion that people are indeed foolish to live in stuffy Victoria instead of seeking the fresh air, green hills, and blue sea of the Southern shores, and we look forward confidently to the day when the hills of the South will be dotted with mosquito-proof bungalows, surrounded by fog-free gardens, in which the Hongkong merchants will inhale great draughts of ozone and forget the labours of the day.

"ROADSTER"

AN UNFORTUNATE PARTNER-SHIP.

CLAIM AGAINST MR. GREENFIELD.

In the Summary Court yesterday before the Chief Justice, Sir William Reeves, Kew Kee, tobacco merchant, sued the Cheong Hing Co. and Samuel Greenfield, of Feider Street, for \$380.02 for cigarettes and tobacco supplied.

The debt was not disputed. The question with which the Court was concerned was whether Samuel Greenfield was, or was not, a partner of the Cheong Hing Co. Recently, it will be remembered, the Chinese trading under the name of Cheong Hing, money-changer, absconded with something like \$20,000 which Mr. Greenfield claimed belonged to him. In reporting the matter to the Police Mr. Greenfield referred to Cheong Hing as his partner and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Subsequently Mr. Greenfield denied that Cheong Hing was his partner and stated that the money-changer's business was carried on with capital which he had supplied and which was in the nature of a loan. He attributed his original statement regarding the existence of a partnership to the fact that he was so excited over the loss of the money that he scarcely knew what he was saying.

Mr. M. J. D. Stephens appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Greenfield conducted his own case.

Mr. Stephens said he would show that Mr. Greenfield had by his own acts and admissions acknowledged himself as a partner in the firm. Mr. Greenfield had constantly been seen in the money-changer's shop giving change. He could not prove by direct evidence that a legal partnership had been drawn up or that there had been a verbal partnership, but defendant would not have placed his hand in the till to give change and dealt with customers as he dealt with them unless he had been a partner.

The complainant stated that he thought Mr. Greenfield was a partner in the Cheong Hing Company. He knew that the premises occupied by the Cheong Hing Company, the money-changers and tobacco-mists, communicated from the interior with the soap or ruanan shop occupied by Mr. Greenfield.

Mr. Greenfield—Did you ever sell any goods to me direct, or did I ever pay you any money?—No.

Did you ever present a bill to me?—No.

Did I ever speak to you on business of any kind?—No, because I cannot speak English.

Did you ever approach me on business at any time?—No, but I understand that when my ricksha delivered goods at the shop you took delivery.

Mr. Stephens—After the money-changer's shop had been closed he went with a European from the British and American Tobacco Company to Mr. Greenfield to collect the debt. The European spoke to Mr. Greenfield, and he understood that the defendant stated that he had no money then but would pay later.

A witness was then called to prove that Mr. Greenfield had been paid \$4 a month for a loan-light advertisement appearing in the money-changer's shop.

Mr. Greenfield stated that this amount was for the electric current used and for extra advertising space, in accordance with an agreement made between himself and the British and American Tobacco Company with the consent of Cheong Hing.

Mr. Stephens produced an agreement to show that of the \$4 paid monthly by the British and American Tobacco Company, \$4 was for electric current and \$2 for advertising space in the Cheong Hing window.

Inspector Terrett stated that when Mr. Greenfield came to fill in an indemnity form for expenses with regard to the action to be taken by the police for the apprehension of Cheong Hing, witness asked "How much money had your partner in the business?" and Mr. Greenfield replied "Why, he had not a cent. Every cent of the business belonged to me."

Witness then asked "How do you account for Cheong Hing getting away with the money?" what was his position in the matter?" Mr. Greenfield replied "He is simply what you might call a working partner."

Subsequently when Mr. Greenfield came to see him, witness referred to the denial of partnership which had been published in the papers, and Mr. Greenfield in reply said "Yes, I loaned him the money to carry on the business."

Witness asked on what terms, and Mr. Greenfield replied "One per cent per month." Witness then remarked that the warrant issued for the arrest of Cheong Hing was not good. It was a case of debt and the recovery of the money was matter for a civil action. Then a question of the jewellery in the case was raised, and ultimately a warrant was issued covering the jewellery only.

After further evidence the Chief Justice, addressing Mr. Greenfield, said—"I am afraid you are liable, although it is very hard lines on you."

Mr. Greenfield—There was no firm. I lent the man money and he ran away with it. Does that make me liable? The man paid me a certain amount for rent, and Mr. Greenfield in reply said "Yes, I got your profits."

A form was then handed in by Mr. Greenfield which the Chief Justice read. It was an acknowledgment by Cheong Hing of a loan of \$5,000 from Mr. Greenfield, and a promise to pay half the net profits of the business to Mr. Greenfield until the loan was liquidated.

Sgt. Cockle stated that Mr. Greenfield had been to the Central Police Station and reported a robbery by his partner. Mr. Greenfield offered a reward of \$500 for Cheong Hing's arrest. Mr. Greenfield reported that \$25,000 had been stolen, together with some jewellery.

Mr. Greenfield—What condition was I in when I stated that this man was my partner?

Sgt. Cockle—Very excited. I thought you were half-mad.

The Chief Justice, to Mr. Greenfield—You have stated over and over again that Cheong Hing was your partner. One cannot help feeling sorry for you, but—

Mr. Stephens—The profit Mr. Greenfield took was not in the nature of interest. He took a profit on the business and he must be liable.

The Chief Justice—I simply stated that I did not think anyone could help feeling sorry for him.

Mr. Stephens—He does his own business in his own way and it is his own lookout.

In answer to a question by Mr. Greenfield, Sgt. Cockle said it was true that some time ago Mr. Greenfield told him he had no interest in the business.

Sgt. Holland also gave evidence. Mr. Greenfield went into the witness box to make a personal statement. He said "Cheong Hing was a tenant of mine who paid me \$110 a month for a small space in my store. About three years ago the British and American Tobacco Company made an agreement with me for the use of electric light and an added space for one of their signs. That accounts for the \$6 a month which has been mentioned. I have financed Cheong Hing to almost any extent he required, on which money he has paid me a certain interest in his business. When I found that Cheong Hing had absconded I made a report to the Police, and at the time I was so dazed and dumfounded at my loss that I do not remember what I said. When I saw the report in the paper stating that I was Cheong Hing's partner, I immediately had it refuted, and I told the Inspector of Police that Cheong Hing was not my partner but that I had an interest in his business owing to money I had advanced. The complainant has stated that I never bought anything from him, or paid any bills, or had any business transaction with him whatever. I have been helping him occasionally when he had to deal with Europeans and he always paid me for my services, sometimes \$25 or \$30 a week. I would sometimes go to the bank for him also and buy foreign money for him."

The Chief Justice—How much of the money with which he absconded do you claim?—He absconded with \$10,000 cash or my own money in addition to some jewellery.

The Chief Justice—Did you advance him as much as that?—I had the money which I used in my own business, in his name.

The Chief Justice—You must have had great confidence in him?—I did, like a brother. I had known him for 10 years.

The Chief Justice—When the case was broken open was anything found in it?—Cigarettes, and between fifty and sixty dollars and one cent piece.

The Chief Justice—Did he invest these monies or pay them into a bank?—As near as I can understand he was gambling on the exchange.

Mr. Stephens—You say Cheong Hing paid you certain interest in the business. What interest is that?—He paid you a certain amount of the profits every year or a certain amount of the net profits if there were any.

The Chief Justice—Mr. Greenfield has said, "Providing I supplied him with a certain amount of money I received a certain net profit of the business." That constitutes a partnership. It is not a partnership in law I don't know what it is, but I have told Mr. Greenfield over and over again that I am sorry for him but I am afraid he is liable. I have interests in several other businesses.

The Chief Justice—I should advise you to be very careful in regard to them. You state that the bulk of the money with which this man absconded belonged to you. Unless he was your partner you had no right to move in the matter in the way you did. If he had been an ordinary creditor you would have been entitled to take proceedings for the recovery of the money, but you would not have been entitled to go to his shop, have the safe opened and issue a warrant.

Mr. Greenfield—I obtained a warrant for distraint for the rent due on the premises.

Mr. Stephens—That was not until I had issued a writ. When Mr. Greenfield saw he was going to be sued as a partner he thought he had better secure his rent.

The Chief Justice to Mr. Greenfield—It is very unfortunate for you but no Court could possibly find otherwise than that you constituted yourself a partner in this business. If there are any other creditors it is a question for you to decide whether you will not seek protection in the Bankruptcy Court.

Mr. Stephens—My own opinion is that there are no other creditors.

Judgment was entered for complainant.

LOCAL ORDINANCES.

A FOOR COMPLIMENT TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In one of the cases brought before the Chief Justice at the Summary Court yesterday Mr. W. B. Hind and Mr. Davidson were engaged in a long argument concerning the meaning of certain sections in a local Ordinance. To counter one of Mr. Davidson's arguments, Mr. Hind submitted that the action might be read in a different way and explained how. He admitted that the result would be absurd but he contended that that fact did not necessarily mean that his reading would be wrong. It sometimes happened that a strict reading of an Ordinance gave results which were absurd.

The Chief Justice—You are not paying a very high compliment to the Hongkong Legislative Council.

Mr. Hind agreed that that might be so, but suggested that the words of an Ordinance after a meaning different from that intended by those who framed it.

Ultimately the point at issue was left over in order that His Lordship might give his written judgment upon it.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED:
A SPLENDID SELECTION OF
EIDER DOWN QUILTS
THIS DESIGN ONE OF MANY.
SIZE 6 ft. x 5 ft.

BEST
MATERIALS
Price
\$27.50
PERFECTLY
DOWN
PROOF.



PRINTED
SATEEN
Price
\$27.50
BLACK
PANELS
and
PIPED.

MANY OTHER BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS AND
COLOURINGS TO SELECT FROM

PRICES **\$17.50** TO **\$75.00**

ALSO A NICE RANGE FOR COTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

K & E Co.

ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS

Blue Print Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Profile Paper and Cloth,
Drawing Instruments,
Drawing Inks,
Drawing Tables,
Water Colours,
etc.

Engineers' and Architects' Levels,
Railroad and Mining Transits,
Range Finders,
Angle Mirrors,
Ranging Poles,
Levelling Rods,
Measuring Tapes and Chains,
etc.

Sole Agents:

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,

Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 1990.

[118]

Wm Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED
FOR

CHILDREN

WHITE & COLOURED COATS WITH
HATS TO MATCH.
PRETTY DRESSES, JERSEYS, JERSEY
SUIT & KILTIES.

INFANTS

DAINTY BONNETS & CAPPETS.

[18]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on **FRIDAY and SATURDAY**, the 9th and 10th November, 1917, commencing each day, at 11.15 a.m., at No. 13, Lyndhurst Terrace,

THE WHOLE OF THE VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Etc., Etc., contained therein.

Comprising:—
HALL:—Massive Blackwood inlaid Side Table with Armchairs to match, Flower Bowls, Portiere Curtains, etc.
DRAWING ROOM:—Tapestry-covered Upholstered Suite Settees and Chairs, Corded Silk Curtains, Pier Glasses with Console Tables by Wm. Powell, Ltd., Axminster Rugs and Carpets, Engravings, Paintings, Old Bronze and Brass Vases and Bowls, Fire Brasses, etc.
DINING ROOM:—Complete Suite in Fumed Oak, Leather Seated Chairs, Silver Cabinets, etc., by Lane, Crawford & Co., two large Dinner Services, Coffee and Tea Sets, Plate Glass blue and White Wall Plates, Table Linen, etc.
BEHIND and BUDDOIR:—Exquisitely Carved Cherrywood Bouffoir Suite, Bookcases, Escritoire, Cabinet and Teapoy—Teak Mahogany stained Bedroom Suite by Lane, Crawford & Co., Solid Brass Bedsteads, Box and Hair Mattresses, Couch and Arm-chairs, Toilet Sets, Bed Linen, Blankets, Lace and Silk Crepe, Corset, Persian Rugs, etc., Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses, Coal Scuttles, etc., Enamelled Bath, Large Oak Chest (Lane, Crawford make), Kitchen and Pantry Utensils.

Also
A quantity of very fine Cut glass.
Autopiano by Bachals (Practically New) with Records.
Cottage Piano "Moutrie".
Cabinet Victrola with Records (Practically New).
Two Cabinet Gramophones with Records, Combination Safe.
Treadle Sewing Machine, "Singer," nearly new.
Electroliters.
Two and Four Blade Ceiling Fans.
Table Fans.
Reading Lamps and Fittings throughout house.
Terms—Cash.
Catalogues may be had on application to the undersigned.
On view from **THURSDAY, 8th November**, at 10.30 a.m.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **TUESDAY**, the 13th day of November, 1917, at 2 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents of Lot	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.
1	Conduit Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	One lot of Crown Land	1.0	10,000	1,000,000

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

NOTICE TO PERSONS PROCEEDING TO THE UNITED STATES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under the Revised Regulations of the Government of the United States it is required that all persons entering the United States from abroad shall present, before admission therein, a PASSPORT or a DOCUMENT in the nature of a Passport, issued by a Consular Officer of the United States in the Country from which they depart for the United States and also issued by a Consular Officer of the United States at the port of actual embarkation for the United States or a port of trans-shipment. In the case of alien not of the Chinese race it also is required that the Passport be supported by a sworn declaration, in triplicate, indicating the identity, nationality and objects of such alien entering the United States at this time to which declaration shall be attached a signed photograph of the bearer. This declaration shall be presented at the Office of the Consular Officer issuing the Passport of such alien at the time of presenting such Passport for visa. Blank forms for making such declarations are to be had at all Hotels, Steamship Offices, and at this Consulate-General.

Commencing with November 16th Passports and supporting declarations shall be presented for visa and verification at least two weeks previous to the proposed departure of the alien for the United States.
GEORGE E. ANDERSON, Consul-General.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1917. [1245]

WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT SALESMAN for a Retail Business.
Apply stating Past Experience and Salary required to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1238]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the **HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS**, January to June, 1917.
With Index. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the **HONGKONG DAILY PRESS** Office.

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL.

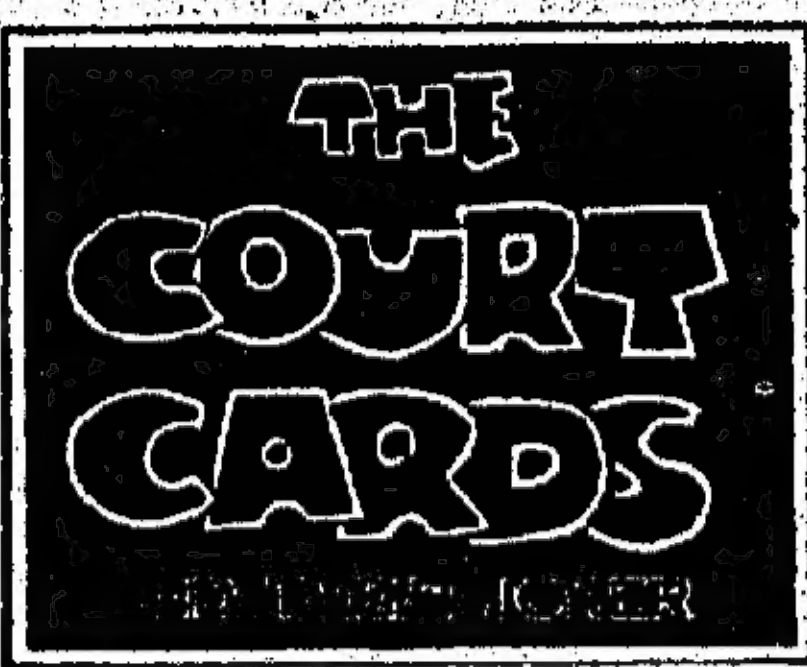
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY (7 Days)

Commencing **SATURDAY, Nov. 10th**, at 9.15 p.m.

EDGAR WARWICK

best to announce

The Return of the Favourites



Every one a Trump!
Better and Brighter than ever.
PLAY AT MOUTRIE'S.
Prices ... \$3, \$2 & \$1.
BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP.

[1220]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 27th November, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Public Works Department, and before a committee presided by the Director of the Public Works and composed of three members appointed by the Government, the Attorney General being present, Tenders will be received for the supply and laying of Pipes for canalisation of salt water (Excess on).

The conditions of the tendering, the specifications and the plans of the Canalisation are open to the public at the Public Works Department, where they can be examined all week days from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Macao, Public Works Department, 18th October, 1917.
RAUL M. DE FARIA E MAIA, Engineer Director. [1233]

G. R. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

ANNUAL SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for Securing General Bargains at Enormous Reduction in Price.
MR. D. CHELLARAM offers his entire Stock-in-Trade of Oriental Silks, Fancy, Corded and Brocaded Cereps, Satin, Silk Sweaters, Fur Scarfs, Silk Wrappers, Evening Cloaks, Gold Jewellery and Carols of all kinds at Greatly Reduced Prices for a few days only.
Those who desire to buy Xmas and New Year Presents will find this an unique opportunity for Securing Rare Articles at Bargain Prices.

D. CHELLARAM,

SILK, JEWELLERY AND DRAPERY STORE
39-40, Queen's Road, Central,
HONGKONG. [1231]

TO LEASE.

SUITABLE FIRMS may obtain Office Rooms in Missions Building, The Bund, Canton.

Apply—

JACOB SPEICHER,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Missions Building,
The Bund, Canton. [1201]

TO LET.

HOUSES in Morison Terrace and Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES on Shamson, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd. [123]

SO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable **SHOPS**, situated in Joe House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG LOT CO., Ltd.,
45, Cross Street, Hongkong. [1200]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings. [1241]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

M/V "GLENGLYLE," Arrived 28th Oct. 1917.

CONSIGNEES are hereby notified that coming to an outbreak of fire immediately on the arrival of the above vessel, Average Bond will require to be signed, but no deposits will be collected at present.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents,
THE "GLEN" LINE, LTD., [1232]

JOINT SERVICE OF THE "NEDEBLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"RINDJANI"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are hereby landed at their risk into the hazardous and extra-laborious Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods are left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th Nov. Noon, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 12th Nov., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th Nov., at 10 a.m., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Godard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE**, Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1917. [1239]

FOR KOBE DIRECT CARGO ONLY.

S.S. "KAIKO MARU"

The above Vessel will be despatched for KOBE direct on or about the 9th inst.

For freight apply to—
GEO. GRIMBLE & Co., Agents,
1, Prince's Building,
Hongkong, 5th November, 1917. [1244]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, S.W.A., MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMSTERDAM, COLOMBIA, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

The Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to—
E. V. D. FARR, Superintendent.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH CROP of 1917 having been just collected orders solicited for Autumn or early Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY Co., Ltd.

P.O. Box 72, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN. [1108]

JUST RECEIVED: FURNISH SUPPLY OF FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GRACA & Co., No. 4, WINDHAM STREET, Hongkong.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSHARD REPORTS of the PROCEEDINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1916.

PRINTED BY THE MESSRS.

PRICE \$5.

DAI-YI PRESS OFFICE

INTIMATION

FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

If you do not feel justified in

sending an expensive present

home,

Post one of our

PEONY CALENDARS.

It will give more pleasure than

many a gift costing 10 times its

value.

PRICE \$3.75

Packed in neat cardboard Box

ready for Posting.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16.

[12]

MARRIAGE.

LITTLE-FREEMAN.—At St. John's University Chapel, Shanghai, on October 25th, by the Right Rev. Frederick R. Graves, D.D., ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. FREEMAN, of Central Falls, B.I., U.S.A. to L. K. LITTLE, Chinese Customs Service, Shanghai.

DEATHS.

BLACKSTOCK.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on October 25th, GEORGE, eldest son of the late Edward and Mrs. BLACKSTOCK, Dumbarton, Scotland, and beloved husband of Margaret Neilson.

HAMILTON.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on October 25th, CONNOR, D.M.P., Sergeant, S.M.P., native of Limerick, Ireland, aged 30 years.

HUNTER.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on October 25th, WILLIAM HUNTER, Wharfinger, China Merchants' S.N. Co., aged 46 years.

McPherson.—At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on October 25th, PETER McPHERSON, Chief Engineer, S.S. Taiung, China Navigation Co., aged 35 years.

NEUBOURG.—At No. 50, Rue Amiral Bayle, Shanghai, on October 25th, Mrs. A. NEUBOURG.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, O. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 6TH NOVEMBER, 1917.

THE MEDITERRANEAN QUESTION.

This capture of Beersheba by the British deprives the Turks of their main base for attempts to invade Egypt through Sinai and forestalls the German plans and brilliantly executed coup British forces have not only wrested this important position from the hands of the enemy, but have also dealt a heavy blow to his military effectiveness. The importance of frustrating the enemy's designs in this theatre of the war is often overlooked. Yet it has been truly said that the spinal column of the British Commonwealth runs through the Eastern Mediterranean. In fighting for the Suez Canal, and in fighting to prevent the German military tyranny from obtaining control of the pathway through the Balkan Peninsula to Suez and through Asia Minor to the Persian Gulf, the Australians and the New

Zealanders are guarding their own main line of communication with the headquarters of the British Commonwealth. Let a Turkish satrapy of the German Empire be established in command of the Suez Canal and of the path from Europe to the Persian Gulf and the position of the Southern Pacific Dominions as British Communities would be forlorn enough. Their path to the centre of British power would be closed, and a strategic route for an attack upon them by German power opened. What Great Britain knows as the "Near East" was thus the most natural, as well as the most convenient, rallying point for Aztec forces marshalling in defence of the Empire. To the inhabitant of Great Britain the Balkan Peninsula, the Levant, Egypt and Palestine are geographically "the Near East," but to other members of the British Commonwealth they are not. A better term would be "the Mediterranean position." As a problem of international politics this has existed since history began. From the time of the war which gave inspiration to the Homeric stories, the greatest race struggles of the world have been fought out on the shores of the Eastern Mediterranean, and especially within the limits of the Balkan Peninsula. Now, when a Baltic Power, seeking world dominion, moves to its attack, the Balkan Peninsula is again a vital point. If that Peninsula can be Germanised, from it the Levant and Egypt will be dominated, the Persian Gulf reached, the British Empire communications cut, and India, Australia and New Zealand exposed to attack. To prevent the Balkan Peninsula being Germanised is thus a vital issue of the war—perhaps the most vital issue to the British Dominions in the Pacific. German diplomatic policy on the Mediterranean question has been to keep the Balkan States divided and in a constant state of incipient warfare whilst subjugating the Turkish Empire to German ends by the persuasion and bribery of the Junta controlling its peoples. It succeeded largely but not completely. The obstinate holding by the Allies of the Salonika line has prevented German access to the waters of the Aegean or the harnessing of Greece to the Teutonic car; the victorious march of the British from the Persian Gulf to and beyond Baghdad has closed another path which it was hoped to open up over the bodies of the Balkan peoples; and the success of the British in the Sinai Peninsula has barred the way to Egypt. The interest of the British Commonwealth, and of the Pacific Dominions particularly, is that the Eastern Mediterranean and the Suez Canal should be kept a free pathway, and that the German design of stretching through a series of subject States from Berlin to Egypt and the Persian Gulf should be frustrated. That involves a "Balkan policy" and in the success of that Balkan policy Auckland, Melbourne and Sydney are as deeply interested as London and Liverpool. The German has been an agent provocateur in Balkan policy, promoting disunion and encouraging strife. To counteract the effect of that policy, and the effects of centuries of unhappy conflict, the Allies must act for a while as a benevolent policeman insisting on the peace being kept, encouraging the union of all sound, national elements in the Peninsula, and, finally, leaving the Balkan peoples to keep their own house in order. If the Balkan Peninsula is left as a base for the next German effort we may begin now to prepare for the horrors of the war of 1925.

Dr. G. E. Morrison, Political Adviser to the Chinese Government, has left Peking for Australia. He will return in May.

A coolie was sent to the Hospital on Sunday suffering from wounds inflicted by hammers on the right side of his body in a fight at Wanchai.

During the week ended November 3rd there was one case each of diphtheria and enteric fever notified in the Colony. In each case the patient was a Chinese and the disease proved fatal.

Miss Hawken has reported to the Police that between the hours of nine and ten on the morning of the 3rd inst., some person entered her room through the verandah in her absence, and took from her chest of drawers a money-box containing jewellery to the value of \$725.

After six days in prison Mr. Sincker wrote to the Captain Superintendent of Police signifying his willingness to register with the municipal authorities, according to the Mixed Court's order. He was accordingly taken to the Central Police station, registered, photographed and liberated.

Major G. T. Brierley, D.S.O., R.G.A., who served in Hongkong before the war for nearly six years, is now employed in the Adjutant-Generals' Department at the War Office as D.A.A. and Q.M.G. Major Brierley was wounded in the early days of the war while in command of a Heavy Battery of Artillery.

A Chinese woman, about 60 years of age, fell into the harbour from the Praya wall opposite Percival Street on Sunday, but was rescued by a shop coolie at Bowring Canal. First aid was rendered by a member of the Police Reserve, and the woman was later sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

The King has granted authority to Mr. Norman Gibb, chief mechanical engineer of the Royal Siamese State Railways, Southern Line, to wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the Crown of Siam; and to Mr. George Russell Frampton, English instructor in the Seoul Middle School, to wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Sacred Treasure, conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan.

Sir John Jordan, the British Ambassador, was entertained to dinner by the Anglo-Chinese Friendship Bureau on his return to Peking. About a hundred British and Chinese were present, including Lu Cheng-hsiang, who presided, and Tang Hun-lung, Liang Chi-chao, Hsiung Hsi-lung, Mr. Beilby Alston, Mr. Lampson, Mr. S. Barton, Dr. Morrison and Mr. Sutor, Commercial representative of New South Wales in the Far East.

WAR WORKERS.

(A SAILING-SHIP HAS ARRIVED AT HONGKONG FROM ENGLAND.)

A dainty grey lady came in from the sea Slim, timid and graceful in Lyeonua dress.

The big bulky steamers accosted her free "Ho now do you come in these waters, my lass!"

"My sisters in Britain," she softly replied,

"My sisters in Britain have sent me to say

That we gentle women are close at your side

To share in the toil and the heat of the day."

They gave me a cargo, I took it and fled, Fled white down the Channel all fluttered and brave:

The little boy drifters called past me and said,

"She's showing the Huns how our women behave."

When clear of the Channel I hardened my heart,

The great South Atlantic was roaring and wild,

I fought through its tempests alone and apart,

All lonely I hurried when weather was mid.

At length to the Cape of Good Hope I arrived

And swung to the eastward with gladness and joy,

Yet mindful what treacherous tricks are contrived—

What underhand tricks the Hun pirates employ.

Still nervous at night, but with heart beating high,

I trembled and scudded across the wide seas;

And, thankful, at last to the haven draw nigh—

You see me, my brothers, come claiming my ease."

YIMKIN.

MR. RICHARD LLOYD'S REQUEST TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

Mr. Richard Lloyd, of Garthcelyn, Criccieth, Carnarvon, the bachelor uncle and foster-father of Mr. Lloyd George, who died on March 28th, aged 83, has left property of the value of £544. The will, dated March 31st, 1910, is proved by Mr. William George, of Criccieth, nephew, one of the executors, and it reads:—

"I give, devise, and bequeath all my property of whatever kind and wherever situate unto my nephews David Lloyd George and William George, to be equally divided between them, and I give to each child of my said nephew £10, as mementos of my said nephew's heartfelt love of them."

THE WAR.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN EGYPT. THRILLING STORY OF TURKISH ROUT.

TWO BRAZILIAN STEAMERS SUNK.

ROYAL INTRIGUE IN GREECE.

EX-KING AND QUEEN PLOT FOR GERMANY.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON TERRITORIALS IN SUCCESSFUL RAID.

LONDON, November 5th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—London territorials successfully raided to the east of Gavrelle, taking prisoners and machine-guns.

The enemy, under cover of a bombardment, raided to the south-east of Epéhy, but we repulsed the raid.

To the north of Polygon Wood there is considerable mutual artillery activity and hostile artillery is more active in the Neuport sector.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY STRONG POINTS CAPTURED.

LONDON, November 4th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Irish Fusiliers made a successful raid last night to the south-west of Havincourt.

The enemy's two attempted raids in the neighbourhood of Monchy-le-Preux were repulsed.

Small parties of our troops captured strong points, one to the east of Broadwende and the other to the south-east of Poelcapelle.

CHINESE MILITARY OFFICERS ON FRONT.

LONDON, November 4th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states it is interesting to note that at the present juncture Major-General Koar Hung Tcheng and five Chinese Staff officers are visiting the Western Front to study the situation and our war methods.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACK DISPERSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

LONDON, November 4th.

A French communiqué says:—Artillery activity continues to a very marked degree north of the Chemin-des-Dames, in the region of Pinon and Vauxaillon.

After a violent bombardment the Germans twice attacked north of Chaume Wood, on the right of the Meuse. Fire dispersed the assailants with heavy loss.

THE STORY OF GERMAN EVACUATION.

LONDON, November 5th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters says:—The departure of Germans from the Ladies Way was detected at daybreak on Friday. Rifle fire showed that the enemy was there overnight, and a general infantry advance began one hour later, curiously by the same troops who followed up similarly at Lassigny last spring. The Germans left trenches and tunnels intact, kettles full of warm soup being found in the trenches, showing the precipitancy of the evacuation. The advance was necessarily slow, owing to the necessity of care to avoid numerous gaps. Our galling bombardment on the slopes of the plateau during recent days left the Germans with no option but to surrender the whole line.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NAVAL AIR RAID.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL DAY.

The Admiralty announces:—Our air service carried out numerous patrols to-day, bringing down an enemy machine in the sea, driving down and damaging another, and probably destroying a third. We raided English aerodromes, and bombed the turrets and sheds. Two of the enemy attacking machines were driven down. All of ours returned.

Egypt.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CAPTURE OF BEERSHEBA GENERAL ALLENBY CON- GRATULATED.

CAIRO, November 4th.

The Sultan and General Maude have warmly congratulated General Allenby on the brilliant capture of Beersheba. General Allenby replied to General Maude as follows:—"We hope our efforts will assist yours and that our co-operation will shorten the road to victory."

LATEST CABLES.

THE STORY OF THE ACTION.

LONDON, November 5th.

Reuter's correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters, writing on November 1st, says:—The veil which has hidden the operations on the Palestine Front is partially lifted and it is revealed that the Turks have received a blow in the capture of Beersheba, which has considerably winded him. The achievement has necessitated weeks and months of unremitting toil preparing for the coup, and in consequence the result has been achieved with almost machine-like precision. The ominous quiescence preserved on the battle front was broken five days ago, the guns vigorously shelling the Turkish lines. The weight and extent of the fire transcended anything experienced hitherto. Simultaneously, the first welcome rain and thunderstorm of the winter season occurred, helping to harden the surface and facilitating the movements of men. Our fire was most intense towards the northern extremity, about Gaza and there was nothing to show that a blow was about to fall at the other extremity, thirty miles distant. Nevertheless, the Turks were suspicious and reconnoitred around Beersheba claiming success therefor. The truth is that British mounted troops held up the Turks, inflicting heavy casualties, enabling the infantry to advance and compelling the enemy retirement, in ignorance of our dispositions.

Meanwhile frequent reconnaissances and aerial photographs familiarised the Command with the nature of the ground, which, around Beersheba, gently undulates. It is traversed from north to south by the deep Wady, the town lying in a depression, along the banks of the Wadysabah. The enemy defences extended to the north and west and also to the south, from three to five miles from Beersheba, constituting a somewhat isolated advance post guarding the Turkish extreme left. The position was one of great natural strength, the enemy believing it to be impregnable. It was well provided with guns and machine-guns, and was garrisoned by two complete regiments, other detachments of infantry and a brigade of cavalry. The attack was a complete surprise for the enemy, who was cornered and practically wiped out, almost before the news of the push reached the enemy headquarters. All arms participated but the lion's share fell to the cavalry, who marched fifty miles, chiefly at night in order to outflank the enemy. Anzac mounted troops took the outer circuit, the Yeomanry forming a junction with the infantry.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRILLIANT CAVALRY WORK.

The advance began at night fall, and succeeded in completely outflanking the enemy. The Anzacs met with the first opposition, ten miles south-east of Beersheba. They were later held up by a strong redoubt at Telabsaba, defending the eastern approaches to the town. While the fight was in progress, our light horse captured a position

a little to the east, across the Wady, establishing themselves on the road to Hebron, cutting off escape by that direction. Telabsaba fell two hours later, but a strong force, with guns and machine-guns, were holding out at Wady, barring the approach to the town. Mounted Anzac reinforcements thereupon brilliantly attacked at sunset, and charged strong positions on the crumbling banks of the dry Wady by the pale light of the moon. Those on horseback used fixed bayonets as lances and literally swept over all opposition and carried the town with a rush. Meanwhile, west of Beersheba, where the defences were strongest and aided by great natural advantages, the infantry, after barely an hour's artillery preparation, rushed the first line. Men of the London Regiment captured hill 1,070, a strong redoubt. The bombardment wiped out the majority of the enemy machine-guns, although it failed to obliterate the wiring. Nevertheless, the infantry, in most keen spirits, tore down the barbed wire with their hands. Subsequently, the main position was attacked at midday, and was captured in twenty-five minutes. Towards the left, among the hills, north-west of Beersheba, the Turks continued to oppose, but a combined movement drove them headlong at sunset. One instance of gallantry was a Lewis gun detachment, charging a field battery, driving out the Turks and capturing the guns. A most satisfactory feature is the smallness of the casualties, which do not attain the sum total of our prisoners. We entered Beersheba in the morning. The feature of the whole operation was the remarkable staff work, enabling all movements to dovetail with such exactitude and be timed with such precision.

CAPTURE OF GUNS AND PRISONERS.
LONDON, November 4th.
It is officially announced that the captures at Beersheba were fifteen guns, and the prisoners at Gaza 444, including twenty-six officers.

A TURKISH COMMUNIQUE.
LONDON, November 4th.
A Turkish communiqué says:—There is intense artillery activity at Gaza. Our batteries effectively replied to the enemy cruisers bombarding the coast.

THE NEAR EAST.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

A FURTHER BRITISH SUCCESS.

LONDON, November 4th.

A Mesopotamia official message states:—A reconnoitring column engaged the Turks on the right bank of the Tigris, opposite Dur. The enemy withdrew towards Tekri, under the cover of a strong rearguard. We drove out the latter from successive lines of trenches and occupied the whole position. Our cavalry harassed the retreating enemy all day, taking eighty-nine prisoners.

ITALIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIANS REPULSE STRONG ENEMY ATTACK.

LONDON, November 4th.

An Italian official message states:—We repulsed a strong attack against our advanced posts in the Daone and Giomella Valleys, in the Giudicarie sector.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY MAY DECLINE BATTLE.

PARIS, November 4th.

It appears from an Italian communiqué that the Austro-Germans are attempting to carry out a flanking movement on the upper course of the Tagliamento in the mountains northward. If that river were crossed the Italians would have to retire on Piave. The opinion prevails, however, that the Austro-Germans will more probably entrench rather than accept battle.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GREEK INTRIGUE EXPOSED.

HOW TINO CONSPIRED ON BEHALF OF GERMANY.

ATHENS, November 5th.

Telegrams, secretly exchanged between Athens and Berlin, all deciphered, conclusively prove that ex-King Constantine and his Queen, were acting on behalf of Germany, with MM. Gounaris, Skouloudis and Lambros' Cabinets as mere tools. The Queen telegraphed to the Kaiser, in November, 1916, anxiously enquiring when the Central Powers would be ready for an offensive in Macedonia, and urging a German attack on General Sarraïl's left wing. She and ex-King Constantine, on January 2nd, telegraphed the Kaiser that the situation was desperate, unless the Germans attacked immediately. The Kaiser replied, saying that the telegram had caused him deep emotion, admiring their courage in a horrible position, and declaring that Tino must act against his executioners, by attacking General Sarraïl's left flank. Other telegrams from the Foreign Minister, M. Zolotas and M. Theotokis, the Minister in Berlin, show that the part played by the Royal Government in organising bands was with the object of cutting the Monastir-Salonika railway and harassing General Sarraïl's rear.

TWO BRAZILIAN STEAMERS SUNK.

EFFECTIVE FORM OF REPRISAL SUGGESTED.

RIO DE JANEIRO, November 5th.

Two Brazilian steamers, formerly the German *Eberburg* and *Guarany* have been torpedoed off St. Vincent. Both were benched.

Two persons were killed and four injured.

It is stated that the Government is demanding, as a reprisal, the condemnation of money held by the German banks.

EARLIER CABLES.

COUNT HERTLING'S APPOINT- MENT.

REACTIONARY PRUSSIAN BITTERLY DISAPPOINTED.

LONDON, November 4th.

Reactionary Prussians are bitterly disappointed at even the small concession to Parliamentary ideas embodied in Count Hertling's appointment as Imperial Chancellor.

The *Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung* declares that Count Hertling is ignorant of foreign countries and is a supporter of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's policy, as well as a jealous guardian of Bavaria's interests, and that he prevented Alsace-Lorraine from becoming Prussian. It adds that he will radicalise Prussia on the instructions of Herr Scheidmann, Herr Erzberger and von Payer, and asks if there is no spark of the old proud Prussian spirit left. It emphasises that all the important offices are now in the hands of South Germans.

M. VENEZIOLOS ON THE SITUATION.

ROME, November 4th.

M. Venezios, interviewed by Reuter's Agency, said he was sure that the war would be long and difficult, but he was certain that final victory would be with the Allies. Italy would overcome her present troubles, even if all the other Allies gave up fighting, which was inconceivable. He was convinced that Great Britain and America would continue the struggle towards victory. The Greek situation was improving daily, and the morale of the people and the spirit of the troops were admirable.

RACING IN AUSTRALIA.

THE VICTORIAN DERBY.

MELBOURNE, November 4th.

The following is the result of the Victorian Derby, run at Flemington:—

Biplane	1
Prince Viridis	2
Broken Glass	3

The winner started at 9 to 1 on, and won easily. Time, 2min 35secs.

THE DESTRUCTION OF A CONVOY.

MERCILESS SLAUGHTER.

LONDON, November 4th.

An appalling story of cold blooded massacre of the crews of the North Sea convoy, which was sunk by German cruisers on October 17th, is told by the Norwegian newspapers.

The *Tidenskrift* says the German cruisers were observed at 6 o'clock in the morning and were thought to be British, but at 7 o'clock, when there was more light, they suddenly began to shoot and the convoy was terrified to see the British destroyer at the stern of the convoy beginning to sink, though she fought to the end. The cruisers signalled the ships to stop and advanced on each side of the convoy, which they swept with all their guns, at a range of less than 200 yards. Two German destroyers came up and helped to spread death and destruction over the defenceless ships.

LIFEBOATS SHELLED.

The shells fell thick and fast and the Germans were not content to sink ships but shelled the life boats, and every living thing coming their way was mercilessly slaughtered. The survivors owed their lives to the high sea running, making the boats a difficult mark.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

Amidst the massacre, another British destroyer came up and immediately attacked, but was soon sunk in the unequal struggle. The German flotilla then cruised backwards and forwards along the sinking steamers, pouring in a fresh terrible rain of shells at 100 yards range.

LATEST CABLES.

WOMEN WITH WHITE FLAG KILLED.

A shell went right through the Swedish ship *Vienda* and exploded in a lifeboat on the other side, killing all the occupants, 14 men three women.

The other lifeboat rowed back to rescue the Captain and two waitresses from the wreck. A shell struck the boat and killed five, only the mate escaping by swimming.

The *Vienda* was now a mass of flames. Two girls jumped into the sea and were drowned. The Captain was saved by clinging to the wreckage.

Two women on a sinking English ship waved a white flag, but the answer was a shot, which killed both.

Twelve men on another ship had just got into a lifeboat when a shell killed all the occupants.

EARLIER CABLES.

EXPLORER KILLED IN ACTION.

LONDON, November 3rd.

It is announced that Brigadier General Rawling, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.G.S., has been killed.

[The deceased, who was born in 1870, entered the Army in 1891. He saw service on the North-West Frontier of India and in the Tibet Mission, and in 1903 explored and surveyed 40,000 sq. miles of Western Tibet, whilst two years later he commanded the Garok Expedition across Tibet, for which he received the thanks of the Government of India. He was afterwards the leader of the British Expedition to Dutch New Guinea.]

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

TROOP TRAIN IN COLLISION.

PETROGRAD, November 4th.

In a collision between an express and a troop-train on the Vladikavkaz railway, 26 were killed and 70 injured, mostly soldiers.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PREMIERS VISIT ITALY.

PARIS, November 4th.

Mr. Lloyd George has arrived. Mr. Lloyd George and M. Painlevé proceeded to Italy to-day.

PRIME MINISTER'S PARTY.

LATER.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Lloyd George has gone to Italy. The Prime Minister is accompanied by General Smuts, General Sir William Robertson, General Wilson, General Maurice and other officers.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

RESIGNATION OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER.

SHANGHAI, November 5th.

Wang Tah-sich, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned and recommended Lu Ching-hsiang or Tsao Ju-lin as his successor.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Lu Chun-ho has wired to Peking that Chung Ti-tao's troops have occupied Chilitzing.

Tam Ho-ming has arrived at Yung-chow.

REVISION OF THE PARLIA- MENTARY LAW.

The Legislative Bureau has revised the law of Parliament so that the total of the Lower House should be 400 members and the members of the Senate should not be elected.

THE CONTROL OF THE TEA TRADE.

LONDON, November 3rd.

The Tea Control Committee has unanimously elected Mr. George Follard, of Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., as successor to Mr. Piggott, Director of Tea Supplies.

The *Times* understands that the Indian Tea Association yesterday appointed a sub-committee to consider schemes providing for the Government acquisition of Indian and Ceylon tea for the United Kingdom requirements. The paper says:—It is already clear that the trade will severely criticise the "A" scheme, similarly as Calcutta has done. There is no trace of an unreasonable spirit among the tea industry's leaders, but rather a willingness to be perfectly satisfied with payments for supplies based on pre-war earnings, or, if that is regarded as expecting too much, then with terms substantially below that level. Evidently there will be no general and willing acceptance of any scheme which, while possibly not acceptable to companies with high working expenses, would leave very little return, if any, for the shareholders of successful companies with low working costs.

THE MAXIMUM PRICE.

LONDON, November 4th.

The Food Controller announces that the existing tea control scheme is temporary until the Government purchases of tea in India and Ceylon reach the United Kingdom. It is anticipated that all free tea will have gone into consumption by December 31st, after which date it should be possible to further reduce the price to 4/- as the maximum.

SPAIN DECLARES STRICT NEUTRALITY.

MADRID, November 4th.

The Government has declared that Spain will maintain strict neutrality.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 5th.

Silver is quoted 44s per ounce, and the market is very quiet.

THE REASON WHY.

Truth refers to the virtual prohibition of women travelling by sea by refusing them passports and says:—I have received particulars of a large number of cases of undeniable hardship. I have been told of several women who are practically stranded in England through this regulation, the majority of them having come overseas to marry relatives who joined the British Army. One particularly hard case is that of a lady whose son was killed at the front, and is now prevented returning to the younger members of her family in South America. At least every case ought to be judged on its merits. At present it would seem that the only exceptions made are where influence is brought to bear, for I am personally acquainted with cases where passports have been issued to ladies whose reasons for travelling are certainly less cogent than that of the lady referred to above.

The reason for the prohibition is probably correctly put forward by a correspondent who argues that if women or children are on a sinking ship they must be saved first, an unwritten law which would be obeyed by every British captain. The saving of the women and children invariably causes some delay, and therefore if they are on board there is the risk of losing the lives of sailors and soldiers, not to mention those of Cabinet Ministers, Foreign Office representatives and other male persons usefully engaged in the service of the country.

"Approved of this another traveller tells me that recently while travelling through a danger zone a lady appeared at dinner without her life-belt. Her *vis-à-vis*, a man, advised her to go and get it. She refused to do so, telling him that whether she had it with her or not was no business of his. To which he replied, "Oh, yes, it is very much my business, for if we are torpedoed I shall have to give you mine." Obviously a woman of this type ought to have been refused a passport, but it is not a reason why the woman who has an urgent necessity to go abroad should be refused a passport without any of the circumstances being taken into account.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(KLEPPNER & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 6th Nov. 3 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"TAMING"	On 7th Nov. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 8th Nov. 3 P.M.
TIENSIN	"SINGAN"	On 9th Nov. 11 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 10th Nov. 3 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and NEWCHANG	"TAMBU"	On 11th Nov. 11 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 12th Nov. 3 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "HANUL".
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.
SHANGHAI LINE—PARSANGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Ocean Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans ...	TUESDAY, 6th Nov. at Noon.
"HAIYAN"	... Capt. A. B. Hodgins ...	FRIDAY, 9th Nov. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFAIR & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
Colombo	Nov. 10	Six from Colombo	16th	19th

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries-Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,

WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STRAITS	Leave Hongkong	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
The Intermediate	Service is Temporarily Suspended.			

"WIRELESS" TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets as far as a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE	TOKIWA MARU	SATURDAY, 8th Dec. at Noon.
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	Capt. Ogura	15,130

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	SATURDAY, 17th Nov. at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Boyd	13,000

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI and KOBE

SHANGHAI, KOBE	KASHIMA MARU	THURSDAY, 22nd Nov. at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Tozawa	21,000
YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU	MONDAY, 3rd Dec. at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Nishimura	16,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TAISHO MARU	FRIDAY, 9th Nov.
	Capt. Ogawa	8,000

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
via PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and OCEAN.

For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
K. MOBI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
FERMA MARU	5,000	FRI., 7th Dec.
SINSHI MARU	18,000	MON., 31st Dec.
TENYO MARU	23,000	WED., 11th Jan. 1918.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Ferma Maru" will call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, ORIZ, RAYBOA, CALLAO, ARIOA and YOUTOU.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,800 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA; via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU"	THURSDAY, 8th Nov. at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	TUESDAY, 20th Nov. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Peking ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and consignment are made at Peking Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING

PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Aying, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KOSU MARU"	THURSDAY, 8th Nov. at 8 A.M.
"KALU MARU"	SUNDAY, 11th Nov. at 10 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY, 18th Nov. at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES
OF THE

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REplete WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE
APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF

"HIGH-CLASS WORK."

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG

